

all united into a tube, bearing the 5 sessile anthers : ovary stellate-hairy above.

Near Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, A. H. Curtiss, March 13, 1903, No. 117 (type). Also collected at the same place by Dr. and Mrs. Northrop, January 25, 1890, No. 207. In the account of the collections made by herself and her lamented husband (Mem. Torr. Club, 12: 51) Mrs. Northrop remarks on the differences between this plant and the widely distributed *Waltheria Americana*. N. L. BRITTON.

ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA AGAIN.—This afternoon at the base of the sand-hills (and therefore at the edge of the swamp) of Turnpike Creek in this (Telfair) county, about six miles from here, I found about twenty specimens of *Elliottia racemosa*, that rare Ericaceous shrub which was recently supposed to be extinct. The largest specimen was about ten feet tall. The plants were almost past flowering, but showed no indications of producing fruit this year, though the flowers were being visited by several kinds of insects, mostly bumblebees. But on one plant I found a single empty globose four-valved somewhat irregular capsule about 5 mm. in diameter, probably of last year's crop. Care will be taken to preserve this the only fruit of *Elliottia* on record.

Elliottia has now been reported from at least six counties in the coastal plain of Georgia (see Plant World, May, 1902, and March, 1903), of which Telfair is the most southwestern.

ROLAND M. HARPER.

HELENA, GEORGIA, July 4, 1903.

REVIEWS

Mosses with Hand-Lens and Microscope*

The above work, the first part of which has recently appeared, has been inspired by the demand for the author's "Mosses with a Hand-Lens" and is a continuation and extension of similar

* Grout, A. J. Mosses with Hand-Lens and Microscope. A non-technical Hand-Book of the more common Mosses of the Northeastern United States. Part I. Svo. Pp. 1-86. *pl.* 1-10 + *f.* 1-35 + *f.* 1-46. Published by the author, 360 Lenox Road, Borough of Brooklyn, New York. Je. 1903. Price \$1.00.

methods into the domain of the compound microscope. The earlier work dealt specifically with a hundred of our larger and more easily recognized mosses; the present, while not aiming at completeness, is to treat of more than two hundred of the more common species of the northeastern United States. The "Introduction" is followed by chapters on "Classification and Nomenclature," "The Collection and Preservation of Mosses," "How to Mount Mosses," "Methods of Manipulation," "Life-History and Structure of the Moss-Plant," "Illustrated Glossary of Bryological Terms," and "List of the more important Works on Mosses that will be of Help to American Students;" then comes the "Manual," which includes keys to the principal families and genera and to the species of the larger genera. The descriptions are brief and are concerned only with the more important and distinctive characters. Most of them are accompanied by illustrations of the species described. Many of the figures and plates are photographic reproductions of the beautiful plates of the *Bryologia Europaea* and of Sullivant's *Icones Muscorum*, which the author modestly and frankly says are "superior to any that I could have had made." Each of the borrowed plates is duly credited to its source, though, unfortunately, in a few cases, "(Bry. Eur.);" immediately follows the name of the plant on the plate, as is done by some authors when they wish to indicate that merely the name originated in the *Bryologia Europaea*. The author justifies his free use of these classical figures by the plea that they are in this way being made accessible to very many who would otherwise be unable to consult them. It is perhaps to be fairly questioned whether a student who has got beyond "Mosses with a Hand-Lens," the author's earlier and simpler work, is not prepared for a manual which shall attempt to include descriptions of *all* of the mosses of the region covered, yet the present work will doubtless meet a ready sale and will do much toward popularizing the study of these interesting plants. The style is attractive both as to literary and mechanical execution. It is expected that four or five parts will complete the work and that Part 2 will be ready for distribution in January, 1904.

M. A. H.